

Careathers Tells Jury of Fight for Negro People

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—"I'm here because I fought for my people all my life. That's why they framed me," said Benjamin Careathers, Negro Communist leader in his final appeal to the Smith Act jury that may free him or send him to prison.

The 62-year old veteran, who led the unemployed workers of Western Pennsylvania in the great depression, and organized the Mellons' biggest steel mill, was making the last defense speech.

The case goes to the jury tomorrow. Steve Nelson, Bill Albertson, Irving Weissman and Jim Dolsen are being tried with him.

It was a bold fighting political speech. Careathers wasn't just exposing the corrupt prosecutors and stoolpigeons. He was also dealing with the origin of the Negro nation and presenting its rights to self determination. And he was giving the Communist Party's position on "force and violence" in the future period when the working people would take power and nationalize the industries. That violence always comes from the exploiters—the Mellons, the Morgans, the Rockefellers—he said. But the people must not run away from it. They must defend themselves.

And Careathers added that he was glad that Lincoln and the Abolitionists and the Negro people of the 1860's were not "pacifists."

"If they had been pacifists I would still be a slave," he declared.

Careathers was too sick to stand on his feet while addressing the jury. He was once one of the strongest men in Pittsburgh. He

could carry hundreds of pounds of furniture up stairs at one time, when he was undoing the dirty work of eviction gangs in the old days. But his strength has been sinking since Judge Marsh made him leave his bed in the Tuberculosis Hospital to attend the trial sessions. And he had to speak from a chair.

The brave efforts of this man to finish his speech were inspiring, but they were painful too. After the first minutes his voice sank so low that I could just distinguish his words as they came over the loud speaker.

And his coughing got worse and worse.

In my notes the words "coughing," "more, coughing," and "repeated coughing" occur every few paragraphs.

Careathers finally had to quit when he was only one-third finished. And Judge Marsh permitted his co-defendant Bill Albertson, to finish reading the speech.

As the reading was resumed Careathers sank lower and lower in his chair at the defendants' table. And it was easy to see why Steve Nelson and his colleagues would not allow their friend to be a defense witness, although they needed his testimony badly. Careathers' life was too precious. And as I looked at the man I worried as to what a single month in a brutal prison (Continued on Page 6)

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Dulles Aides Act To Bar India From Korea Parley

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The battle over Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' attempt to exclude India from the Korean peace conference and give Syngman Rhee a blank check for sabotaging peace-making efforts was postponed today. In a five-minute session resuming the

seventh General Assembly, President Lester B. Pearson of Canada referred the peace conference question to the First Committee, with a plea for reasonableness in winding up this last item on the agenda.

The fight begins tomorrow, when the First (political) Committee begins discussions on draft resolutions.

The resolution recommending that India participate in the Korean peace conference was submitted by Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But President Eisenhower's chief delegate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., is expected to oppose it on the ground that only UN member nations that have participated in the fighting should represent the UN. If India is admitted, Lodge's logic is said to contend, other non-fighting nations will have to be

invited. Behind this specious reasoning, however, is the well-known State Department policy of trying to rig UN machinery in opposition to People's China.

Dulles, fearful of India's sympathies for China and the effect of India's position on other Asian countries, hopes by barring India to obtain a UN delegation he can control.

Dulles' attempt to clear the way for Rhee's sabotage of the peace conference was seen in a proviso of the draft resolution of the 14 UN member nations that participated in the Korean fighting.

The proviso says: "The participating governments shall act independently at the conference with full freedom of action, and shall be bound only by decisions or agreements to which they adhere." Although this "escape clause"

would allow Britain, for instance, to withdraw from the conference, the point has been made that it is the Rhee clique which has indicated an intention to withdraw.

It is noted further that Rhee has no mutual assistance treaty with anyone but the Eisenhower administration.

Under this clause, the Koreans and Chinese would have to deal with a body, two members of which would have UN sanction for opposing any proposal with which they disagree and "with full freedom of action" to do whatever they decide.

A third resolution, submitted by Australia and New Zealand, recommends that the Soviet Union participate in the peace conference "provided the other side desires it." This discriminatory condition, dictated by the State De-

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McCarthy Should Resign, Declares Butchers' Union

The "Butcher Workman" monthly magazine of the AFL Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen, called in its August issue for the resignation of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis).

AFL Teachers' Head Assails Unjust Firings

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 17.—The AFL American Federation of Teachers today was warned by its president, that the American people "have stumbled precariously near a dangerous precipice—McCarthyism."

The president, Carl J. Megel of Chicago, said in a speech prepared for the Federation's 36th annual convention's opening session that "the nefarious activities of McCarthyism," broaden the assault on public education. They encourage intensified attacks on public school textbooks they don't happen to like.

"They provoke enactment of loyalty oaths for teachers . . . casting doubts upon one of the most loyal groups of workers in America."

Megel recommended "direct, vigorous opposition to legislation which prohibits or interferes with teachers' right to strike" and called for exposure of principals and superintendents "unjustly dismissing

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In an editorial about the "assault" charges against the nation's Protestant clergymen made recently by J. B. Matthews, the magazine declares, "The sensational author was decent enough to resign (from his job with McCarthy's committee). It is a pity that the Senator from Wisconsin does not do likewise, because Matthews had at least the half blessing of Sen. McCarthy. Give the good Senator a little more time and he will have the people believing that the Pope in the Vatican is the real power behind the Kremlin in Moscow."

Congratulating the nation's clergy for beginning "to speak out against the injustices being heaped on the working man," the editorial asserts that the clergy was among the first to groups to take militant stands for progressive reforms.

"They protested with courage against slave labor laws," the editorial said. "They supported labor legislation. They were against Negro segregation. They were against Jew-baiting. They denounced the Ku Klux Klan. They began to conceive our little world as being inhabited by the same children of God, and that all peoples were entitled to their place in the sun. For this Mr. Matthews, with the

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Campers' Parents in Campaign for Polio Serum for All City's Children

Parents of campers at Camp Wyandot will meet Thursday evening to launch a campaign to insure that gamma globulin—the preventive for polio—is made available in the future for all children of the city.

Plans for a campaign in behalf of all the city's children followed a hard-won fight in which the parents compelled the Board of Health to issue sufficient gamma globulin for the 360 campers and staff members at Wyandot following a polio outbreak there which resulted in one death and three other cases.

Wyandot, a non-profit-making interracial camp at Mount Tremper, N.Y., closed on Aug. 6 after a 14-year-old girl camper was stricken with the disease. She died last Wednesday. On Aug. 6, a nine-year old camper was stricken and hospitalized. This fortunately was a so-called "abortive" case of polio and the child has since recovered sufficiently to go home. A

third to be stricken was a junior counselor, 16, now hospitalized in an iron lung. The fourth and most recent case is that of a nine-year old whose case is also said to be "abortive."

Ulster County health officials permitted only 20 campers and staff members — those supposedly in closest contact with the stricken child, to be inoculated with gamma globulin.

When the camp closed down for the season, the Camp's Parents Association immediately sought to get the New York City Board of Health to release sufficient doses of the drug for all the rest of the campers and staff members. Almost daily delegations visited the Board of Health but each delegation was turned away on the ground that there was insufficient supply and that the children had not been in "direct contact" and that the drug was not a sure-fire preventative.

Meanwhile, the parents began to deluge the State Board of Health and the Office of Defense Mobilization in Washington to release the drug. Friday morning, a delegation of 40 parents filled the office of Dr. Samuel Frant, Deputy City Commissioner of Health, and sufficient quantity of the drug was made available for the entire camp.

Only 700 units of gamma globulin, according to the Board of Health, had been allocated for all of New York City. Meanwhile, in some counties of Western New York State where two or three cases occurred, every child in the county was inoculated.

Kenneth Friedman, director of the camp, said yesterday when interviewed, that the coming parents' meeting would take steps to initiate a campaign to see that the Board of Health meets its responsibilities to all the city's children.

TONIGHT: Daily Worker Forum on THE TRUCE—Where Do We Go From Here?

Speakers: JOHN PITTMAN, Foreign Affairs Editor of the Daily Worker; GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, Labor Secretary, New York State Communist Party. Central Plaza, 111 Second Ave. (Near 7th St.) Admission 25c.

Questions from the floor

FORM LINDEN COUNCIL OF AFL, CIO, OTHER UNIONS

LINDEN, N. J., Aug. 17.—Organization of the Linden Labor Council, comprising representatives of the AFL, CIO and independent unions in this city, was announced today. The council voted to elect three permanent chairmen annually, each to serve four months. The first three are Alfred A. Fontana of the CIO Distillery Workers Union; Anthony F. McConlogue of the Oil Workers, and Stephen J. Toronye, of the General Aniline Employees Organization.

Norfolk Citizens Fight Frameup of Negro for 'Rape'

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17.—Virginia's system of jimcrow justice is once again trying to frame an innocent Negro. Re-membering the murder of the Martinsville Seven, however,

Pittsburgh Prosecutor Silent on Peace

Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Prosecutor Edward C. Boyle made no attempt to refute the powerful testimony of Benjamin Davis, Negro Communist leader, in his summation to the jury in the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial today. He attacked the Daily Worker frequently in-

stead. Boyle didn't even mention the fact that Davis had taken the witness stand for Steve Nelson, Benjamin Careathers and the other three defendants.

The prosecutor's silence was significant. It showed the shoddiness of the Pittsburgh frameup. Davis was the most important witness. He spoke with authority, as a leading member of the Communist Party's National Committee, and as an expert on Marxism-Leninism and the Negro people. But his testimony was too irrefutable for the quacks at the prosecutors' table to touch.

Nor did Boyle mention "Korea" or "peace" at any time in his two-hour attack on the Communist Party and the workers' press.

The prosecutor's fear of the word "Korea" shows how the temper of the people of Pittsburgh has changed since Nelson, Any Onda and Jim Dolsen were framed in the state "sedition" trials in 1951 and 1952. The prosecutors then kept boasting that the Communists were indicted because they wanted peace in Korea. But peace is very popular in Pittsburgh today. The Korean war is heartily disliked.

ATTACKS WORKER
Boyle's hatred of the Daily Worker, which has been exposing the Pittsburgh frameup, and represents the issue of freedom of the press, came out again and again in his summation.

Boyle kept on asserting, without proof, that the Daily Worker was part of a "conspiracy" to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. And he charged that the defendants took part in this alleged "conspiracy" by distributing the Daily Worker and the Marxist classics.

Boyle's fear of the Negro people, who are a growing power in Pittsburgh, was evident throughout. Not only did he fail to mention Davis, but he was also very careful in his brief reference to Careathers, the lone Negro defendant.

Instead he centered most of his attack on Steve Nelson, William Albertson and Irving Weissman. There was an obvious anti-Semitic undertone to Boyle's outcries.

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Rent Is San Francisco Issue

By STEVE MURDOCK

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—It's an election year in the city and county of San Francisco, although — as the man at the registrar's office put it — there isn't much to show yet that anyone's interested. The fact remains, however, that San Francisco will be voting for five members of the board of supervisors, a city attorney, a city treasurer, and four judges of the municipal court.

A number of propositions, including the possibility of an ordinance to reintroduce rent controls, will also be on the ballot. Registration for the election will close Sept. 10.

Right now, records at the registrar's office show, there are 380,509 registered voters in San Francisco. At the time of the Presidential election last fall there were 493,914. The drop of 53,405 was occasioned by people who were "purged" from the rolls for failure to vote in '52 or because they moved and registered elsewhere.

Starting Aug. 28, a total of 20 deputy registrars will be stationed throughout the city to aid in the pre-election registration campaign conducted each voting year by the registrar's office.

The 1953 San Francisco city election, regarded by many as a preliminary bout for the main event mayoralty race of 1955, will see the following members of the 11 man board of supervisors up for election:

George Christopher, James Halley, Marvin E. Lewis, J. Eugene McAteer and Francis McCarthy. City Atty. Dion Holm, Treasurer John J. Goodwin, and four of the 12 municipal court judges, namely Joseph M. Golden, John J. McMahon, Edward F. O'Day and Walter Carpenetti, all face

Judges must declare intention to seek reelection between Sept. 4 and 8. All candidates must file between Sept. 14 and Sept. 29.

FOUR FACTORS

Four factors of considerable current interest are going to have a bearing on the election. They are:

• The political revitalization of the AFL, represented in San Francisco by the Union Labor Party. It will be the first election test of the ULP since former Congressman Frank Havenner was given the job of rebuilding the party that once elected a mayor and an entire board of supervisors. The party has scheduled a convention for Sept. 30 for the purpose of making endorsements for the fall election.

• The recent action of the board of supervisors in allowing rent controls to die, in which Christopher, Halley and Lewis, among those seeking reelection, lined up against rent controls, while only McCarthy among the incumbents facing the voters, favored local extension of controls.

The failure of the board of supervisors to adopt a fair employment practices ordinance outlawing discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color. Christopher and Lewis have voted for FEP. Halley has voted against it. McCarthy didn't commit himself and McAteer hasn't had a chance.

The persistent refusal of Mayor Robinson to appoint a Negro to

the board of supervisors, despite frequent vacancies, and insistent demand from the Negro and progressive press and the established fact that Negro candidates, like Rev. H. D. Haynes in 1947, have run strongly in past elections.

Emergence of a Negro candidate would be a logical likelihood in view of past developments.

Meanwhile, there appears to be considerable marking of time among labor, progressive and Negro organizations in relation to the election.

The ULP has made it clear, however, that it will not be maneuvered into any quickie, top-level endorsements such as tore the party apart in the 1951 mayoralty race. At that time Robinson engineered a ULP "endorsement" nine months in advance of the election, creating division, havoc and political inactivity on the part of labor.

FAVOR REP. SHELLEY

Many unions disaffiliated from ULP at that time, and much of Havenner's recent work has been to secure reaffiliation.

The ULP is known to favor Rep.

John F. Shelley (D-SF) as a candidate for mayor against Christopher in '55, but this involves, among other things, the reelection of Shelley to Congress in '54.

McCarthy, an attorney who has represented unions, is also regarded as something of a "labor" man on the board, as indicated by his vote on rent control.

In the absence of vigorous labor action, however, other groups are not idle.

The so-called Volunteers for Better Government, an allegedly non-partisan business group, has announced it is backing McAteer and Matthew C. Cranberry, 42, ex-policeman, assistant assessor and now an accountant.

Halley, twice appointed by Robinson to vacancies on the board but never elected, has announced his intention of trying to get the voters to put him there this time.

J. Joseph Sullivan, who left the board of supervisors to make an unsuccessful bid for mayor in '51, is reported to be ready to run for the board again—with the backing of the Downtown Assn., which is said also to favor McAteer.

CALLS FOR SLOWDOWN IN BUILDING TO KEEP RENTS UP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (FP).

In its long fight to kill public housing, the real estate lobby has repeated time after time assurances that private builders can take care of all the nation's building needs. But in business gatherings the truth sometimes leaks out.

President Harry L. Merrick of the Washington Board of Trade made one of those revelations in an address to the Washington Building Congress. Merrick said he had discovered "soft spots" in the building situation.

He warned his hearers not to go ahead with wholesale building of homes, apartment buildings and office buildings because some homes are not selling now, some apartments are for rent and the office buildings are going up so fast that rents are bound to come down. "Conditions indicate caution in building," he said.

SEATTLE DOCK LOCAL URGES TRADE WITH CHINA, USSR

SEATTLE, Aug. 17.—"It is high time our government does something constructive" about trade with China and the Soviet Union, states an article in The Hook, bulletin of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 10.

Expressing relief at the Korean truce and the hope that armistice sessions "will now move into high gear to bring peace to a weary and troubled world," the bulletin adds: "The question everyone is asking is, 'Where do we go from here? Is there going to be a recession?'"

The answer is a fight against unemployment and factory shutdowns through increased foreign trade. The Hook suggests:

"All the other big countries—England, France, India, etc.—have been doing business with China and Russia," the bulletin states. "They must, to survive."

"Our main object is to channel production into peaceful trading with these nations, as there is much to be done to improve living and working conditions of our people. The survival of our union depends on water-borne trade, so it is up to us to solidify our ranks to help open up our foreign trade—and to move it in American bottoms."

Pay Hike Averts Bakers' Strike In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17 (FP).

Some 12,000 employees at 16 bakeries here have accepted an agreement providing a 10-cent hourly increase for men and 8-cents for women workers. The settlement averted a threatened strike by Local 12, Bakery & Confectionery Workers (AFL).

The employers will contribute \$2.50 a week per employee to the union's health and welfare setup.

Pacific Shippers Call for Trade with China

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The Pacific Shipper has called for resumption of U.S. trade with China, and diplomatic recognition of the Chinese People's Republic if it would facilitate commerce.

Published weekly in the magazine format, The Shipper is the most authoritative trade journal in the Pacific Coast maritime industry.

In its Aug. 10 issue the shipping journal said editorially:

"The time has come, we think, to face up courageously to the fact that the sensible rather than the expedient or popular course to take with reference to Red China is to lift our embargo on non-strategic goods and trade with the Soviet Union, and thus spec-

ulation was used as political justification of the economic policy. "Recognize Red China?" the editorial asked. "Only if advisable to facilitate commerce with her."

"We do not think that recognition should be brandished as a weapon of hostility, or extended as though it were a benediction. It should be neither."

As for admission of China into the United Nations that is a question "we would leave to the diplomats, but with this much warning: "Chiang Kai-shek and his China Lobby should not be permitted to dictate our strategy—too long

Peiping in all things except military weapons and accessories. The Korean truce has made this approach defensible and logical, and determination of the truce for any reason whatever would upset the whole calculation."

Asserting that "our reasoning is essentially economic," the editorial recognized that political implications cannot be averted. It speculated that trade might be a weapon for splitting People's China from the Soviet Union, and thus spec-

has our State Department been a reluctant but compliant prisoner of the Chiang partisans, who have let us down before and whose interests, however similar to our own, are disparate in several vital respects."

The publication acknowledged it was influenced by the position of Britain and other lands that are trading with China.

"In the main, however," it added, "we think we have arrived at the conclusion favorable to American trade with Red China through much the same mental processes that have led our allies to the same judgment."

DULLES TRIES TO REKINDLE WAR

By WM. Z. FOSTER

THE SIGNING of the Korean armistice was a basic defeat for the war-like Eisenhower Administration. That is why it has its chief international trouble-maker, Secretary John Foster Dulles, now busy with a whole bag of tricks designed to continue and sharpen world tension and hopefully to re-start the Korean war. There is no other way to understand the reactionary goings-on of Dulles regard-

ing the coming peace conference over Korea.

One of Dulles' bright ideas is to keep the Soviet Union out of the conference, by refusing to let it be part of the United Nations delegation. Our brilliant Secretary of State — the same man who shamelessly broke up the American-Soviet chess match by proposing to hold the Soviet chess players virtually as prisoners in New York and thus preventing their coming here—has figured it out as a clever stunt, to worsen world relations, by trying to make the USSR appear at the conference table, if at all, as one of the belligerents. By this insulting

proposal Dulles hopes to provoke the Russians into retaliatory action that may make the conference a failure.

Another scheme that Dulles, obviously with the sanction of Eisenhower, is advancing in order to render the peace conference futile, is to insist that India shall also not have a seat at the conference. That Dulles can even suggest such a thing shows the brazen arrogance with which our sanctimonious Secretary of State conducts American foreign affairs. His objection to India, of course, is that that country, refusing to humble itself before the Wall Street warmongers,

has shown a desire to promote world peace. The Dulles attempt to block India's participation in the peace conference is a definite sabotage of these negotiations—the move of a man who is doing everything he possibly can to instigate a war in Asia.

STILL ANOTHER, and the most arrogant of all of Dulles' war maneuvers, is his attempt to keep People's China out of the United Nations, in the face of the rising world demand that it be seated there. This attitude is unmitigated gall and insolence. By what right has this

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DULLES

Soviets Propose Free All-German Elections

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—All-German elections under direction of a temporary coalition government and without foreign supervision are among the proposals contained in a 14-page

supervise the free German elections.

• As of Jan. 1, 1954, Germany be freed of all reparations payments.

• That occupation costs be limited to 5 percent of the German state budget.

• That these preparatory moves should be culminated in a Big Four peace conference, in which all other nations which fought against Germany in World War II should be represented.

PRACTICAL MEASURES

The note said the Soviet government was making a proposal to the three governments "to take practical measures immediately to settle the German problem." It stated the USSR considers it "urgent" that a peace conference be called "to negotiate the question of a peace treaty with Germany."

"The Soviet government assumes such conference, with the participation of all interested states, can be called within the next six months and sees no ground for further delay in calling a peace conference," the note added.

"All the parliamentary work to prepare a peace treaty with Germany can be concluded within this term."

"It is important to grant German representatives at all phases of the preparation of the peace treaty as well as at the peace conference."

The note added that until a provisional all-German government is formed, representatives of both East and West Germany should

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AFL President Backs French Strikers' Aims

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—AFL president George Meany today expressed his sympathy with the French workers who are conducting what he called "a strike against intolerable conditions." Meany told newsmen the French strike wave was the climax to years of declining living standards.

"The French worker was failing to keep pace with the rise in prices," said Meany. He also went into some detail on why the Marshall Plan was "helping only those on the upper rungs of the economic ladder," and provided no benefits for the common people of France.

"This is not a Communist-inspired strike," he declared. "This is a strike of workers against intolerable conditions."

He explained that he was speaking from his own experience, having been in France six or seven

times since World War II.

Reporters questioned Meany on the French situation at the close of the AFL's executive Council's quarterly meeting here with the hope of getting from him some kind of red-baiting blast, against the French workers.

Instead, Meany surprised them with an explanation that "the reason for these strikes can be found in the economic conditions in France today."

"You have there a perfect example of fallacy of the old Bourbon 'trickle down' theory that

when the big business is prosperous, the benefits will automatically come down to the workers," he declared.

He pointed out the disparity in the tax burden as between the workers and big business elements in France. The French worker, he said, pays his taxes in full through a withholding system, whereas the industrialist "pays what he feels like paying."

"We have the spectacle of French business in fine shape," said Meany, "and the French worker desperately trying to keep pace."

Iran Regency Being Set Up to Replace Shah

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 17.—Premier Mohammed Mossadegh moved today to set up a regency council to take over the duties of fleeing Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and it was disclosed he was considering establishment of a republic.

The 33-year-old monarch and his wife had fled to Iraq yesterday in his personal plane after Mossadegh's supporters smashed an attempted coup.

Iranians demanded a breach of diplomatic relations with the U. S. on the ground it shared responsibility for the Shah's abortive coup.

Crowds surged through Teheran all day knocking down statues of the Shah and his father and dragging them through the streets, chained to the back of trucks. Police fired over the heads of some demonstrators but no casualties were reported.

Demonstrators blamed the U. S. for playing a behind-the-scenes role in the Shah's attempt to grab control from Mossadegh. They posted "Yankee Go Home" placards throughout the city.

Foreign Minister Hussein Fatiemi today demanded death on the gallows for the fugitive Shah as "a vile traitor."

He quoted Abolghassam Amini, the Shah's acting court minister, as writing that the Shah personally issued orders for the attempted coup from the Caspian Sea resort of Ramsar, whence he fled to Baghdad, Iraq.

"The Shah cheated me," Amini was quoted as writing. "He always pretended he wanted differences with the government solved but evidently it was a lie from the start."

Mrs. Belfrage Arrested for Deportation

Mrs. Mary Beatrice Belfrage, former wife of Cedric H. Belfrage, editor of the "National Guardian," was arrested yesterday by the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau for possible deportation to her native England.

She was taken to Ellis Island pending a hearing, the date of which was not set. Her bail was set at \$2,000.

Bus Strike In Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Aug. 17.—Some 470 Syracuse Transit Corp. employes walked out in a "wild-cat" strike today.

Demonstrations at UN Will Protest Against Cuba Terror

A demonstration before the United Nations to demand restoration of freedom in Cuba and an end to the attempts to frame progressive Cuban leaders will be held Aug. 25 from 4 to 7 p.m., it was announced yesterday by the New York Civil Rights Congress.

This Friday, at 9:15 a.m., a delegation of representatives from organizations in New York will register their protest with the Cuban UN delegation, 350 Fifth Ave., Room 6212.

These actions are planned as the

Batista regime prepares to bring to trial today three top leaders of the Popular Socialist Party (Communist) of Cuba, in an obvious frameup. They are Juan Marinello, president; Blas Roca, general secretary, and Anibal Escalante, editor of Hoy, the PSP paper which has been suppressed.

Also being brought to trial on charges of "subversive activity" are 21 students.

The Latin American Confederation of Labor has called on its affiliates throughout the Americas to join "the great movement of protest we are developing in all the continent in order to bring an end to the Cuban terror, free those arrested and restore political, social, individual and collective rights."

Sources close to the Cuban government are reported to have admitted that wide protests are pouring in on Batista.

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, appealed yesterday to democratic loving Americans to protest to the U.S. and Cuban governments against the brutal suppression of democracy and reign of terror in Cuba unleashed by the U.S.-backed regime of Gen. Fulgencio Batista.

"Using as a pretext the unsuccessful uprising of some misled adventurers on July 26, the Batista regime is persecuting trade union leaders, progressives and Popular Socialist Party (Communist) leaders who had absolutely nothing to do with the revolt," Patterson declared.

Dewey's Man Hints Fare Boost Is Punishment from Albany

By MAX CORDON

That extra nickel for a subway ride is the New Yorkers' punishment for not voting the way Gov. Dewey wants them to. At least, this is what Harold Riegelman told us over the airwaves Sunday, and he ought to know. He is the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, and he carries the Dewey banner.

The State Administration, Riegelman declared, "will be far more disposed to be liberal to a city in whose administration it has confidence . . ." Riegelman declared blandly.

For years, the Dewey Administration has been denying adequate state aid to the city on the grounds that it is already getting more than its share.

Ironically, Riegelman, who for many years was spokesman of the Citizens Budget Commission, a big business lobbying outfit, always

opposed demands for more state aid to the city.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The COP candidate's revelation concerning the basis for getting more state aid for New York came as City Comptroller Lazarus Joseph warned that capital budget requests made by various city departments would have to be cut two-thirds for the city to remain within its debt limit.

The capital budget concerns the building of schools, hospitals, transit facilities and other capital expansion and improvements in the city's vast enterprises financed by

borrowing.

The appropriation requested by city departments amount to \$785,193,536. Comptroller Joseph said they would have to be cut to \$230,000,000 to remain within the debt limit, which is set by the State Constitution at 10 percent of the total assessed value of real estate.

Last year, the departments asked for more than a billion dollars in capital appropriations. This was cut to \$429,713,766. On the basis of Joseph's figures, the city would appropriate for capital

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The Press, The Army And the U.S. POW's

THOMAS JEFFERSON once said that in a decision as to whether to do without newspapers or do without government, "I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." As to what he would do today after government has made the press subservient to it and the citizenry its captive audience, we have no way of knowing. For the high regard for the press expressed by Jefferson is in sharp contrast to the depths of depravity into which a heretofore honored medium of communication and opinion has been pushed.

With rare exceptions — this paper being one of them — newspaper editors and reporters on important international stories first get the attitude of the government toward the event, then manufacture their story to fit. This is called by that quaint phrase of the atomic age — "total diplomacy."

There is no more blatant example of this callous abuse of the public trust than the reporting from Panmunjom of the Korean prisoner of war exchange. We have been fed a daily diet of "atrocities" supposedly committed against American POW's. And very cleverly coupled with this are stories built around quotations of a few sentences, aimed at arousing hatred for those American POW's who refused to accept the racist and war-mongering thesis which holds that the Chinese and North Koreans are less than human. Soldiers who expressed themselves in favor of an armistice, agreeing with their captors, are labelled "Pros" — or "Progressives" — while their opposite numbers are called "Reactionaries."

THESE SO-CALLED "interviews" actually reveal that Army Intelligence is recruiting stool-pigeons from among returning POW's for the price of early clearance and discharge. The bones of blackmail have already

been too clearly revealed through the thin veil of propaganda from Panmunjom.

As for the "atrocities" stories, the Chicago Sun Times reporter Ruth Newhall, on April 29, right after the "Little Switch" of ill POW's early this year, wrote from Travis Air Force Base, California:

Weinbrandt, a young blond airman lay on a bed under the floodlights, with a dozen motion picture cameras focused down on him. . . . Every newsreel cameraman shouted at him at once:

"Just lean into the mike and say it's great to be back!"

"Just talk about the Communists and brutality!"

"Tell us how it feels to be back home!"

Miss Newhall then described how the bewildered soldier remained mute until one cameraman caught his attention with:

"Bob, now Bob. Just say slowly and loud into the mike: 'All I had to eat was rice.' Can do?"

And then Miss Newhall continued:

"Bob stared at him and shook his head. 'No can do,' he said clearly."

THERE ARE SOME 3,300 "Bobs" facing the same kind of press representatives in Korea. But the military brass is present for purposes of nudging. What do they have to nudge with? Well, back in April the Pentagon, getting a little jittery over the peaceful expressions contained in letters from POW's issued a news handout admitting that operatives had read 29,000 letters from POW's to their families here. . . . Virtually all these letters," said the Pentagon information handout, "contained Communist propaganda in some degree."

Now it seems clear that 29,000 letters could not have been written by a handful of soldiers. Obviously, if we are to take the Pentagon's word, most of the

American POW's must have favored ending the Korean war, and so expressed themselves in letters. It was indicated by Army Intelligence last April that those acceptable to Communist influence, that is, who rejected the inevitable war and chauvinist line of the Generals, would be detained indefinitely in Army medical institutions for psychiatric "treatment."

It was also indicated that all POW's were questioned intensely by Army Brass, holding records of letters written by the soldier under interrogation, in an effort to get them to "name" other GIs who had spoken against continuing the war. Now these men did not know that angry parents had protested the scheme to hold soldiers in institutions for their peace views, forcing the Army to back down in most cases. So they were perfect foils for the Brass and the newsmen who sought to place the taint of treason upon those soldiers who did not recant on their stand for peace.

WE ARE LED to believe that the "Reactionaries" were the patriots among the POW's. But even the not-so-well chosen name "Reactionary" is an after thought to make acceptable to the U.S. public the abhorrent philosophy of white supremacy. For we should not forget that a Pfc. James R. Dunn, of Anderson, S.C., was more frank and less sophisticated last April when he gave reporters at Panmunjom a picture of what went on among U.S. POW's. Dunn explained that he and a few others in his camp formed "a Ku Klux Klan organization in our camp to try to straighten out the progressive boys who seemed to be falling for the Communist line. . . . We would write notes to them, signed 'KKK,' telling them to straighten out."

This should explain the outbreak of racist riots among the POW's as were reported recently in Panmunjom.

Dunn was treated as a real 100 percent American, while the soldiers he named as "progressives" were played as betrayers. This kind of psychological warfare in which the press aids the Army in attacking the American people and our best traditions, was not foreseen by Thomas Jefferson. But it can be forestalled by all of us acting in behalf of the GIs marked for persecution.

We may be a captive audience but we can still escape becoming a captive people.

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

MY DEAR FRIEND Claudia Jones is recuperating from a serious heart condition, in the country this Summer under strict orders from her doctor. When she heard that I was laid up, temporarily, I hope, with arthritis in my knee (getting old, after all!) she wrote me a beautiful long letter, parts of which I decided to share with you, my readers. I know you all join with me in love and good wishes for a speedy recovery to this valiant young woman, whose voice and pen is so urgently needed these days, to fight for peace, for democratic rights and for economic security for all.

She says:

"This birthday of yours represents some very special things to us as a whole. For one thing, your health, dear Elizabeth. There's the book American labor and the Negro people and all-decent minded Americans want from your untiring pen. The book, which will span so much richness of working-class struggle and tradition, which you symbolize and shared, can be added to those already produced in our growing wealth of literature, alongside the writing of Comrades Foster and Dennis and a book which will one day be published telling of Ben Davis' second sentence in the Pittsburgh Court of Law, which proceeding mocks the Goddess of Liberty."

"How crass and open is the enemy and how desperate! In my mind's eye was the picture of the prosecution and the Court's familiar aid when the vindictive 60 days added to Ben's remarks."

"Mr. Davis' remarks, said the Court, were very personal and touched various chords of the Court's feelings, as did those of Mr. Albertson and Mr. Weissman, but as an old football player, Mr. Davis knows when the rules are violated and the penalties imposed by the umpire, and that is what we intend to do."

"What an admission of guilt!"

To take as an analogy a popular American sport in which Ben added to its interest; to admit 'persuasiveness' of an argument for peace, democracy, amnesty and civil liberties, and then babble that despite all this 'we' are umpires, 'we' determine the rules; 'we' will penalize you.

"How magnificent Ben was, as expected! I'm glad he was pleased at the turnout. I'm confident this can and will be the basis for a renewed campaign for amnesty. With special emphasis we can anticipate its reception of the Negro people, labor and all democratic minded Americans."

"This will happen because the persuasiveness of our arguments is now shared by millions who become persuaded in the basis of their own experiences, the casualties of the useless Korean war, whose truce was wrung from the administration, the rent and transit increases, the growth of McCarthyism and intensification of an oppressive measures and laws, and above all the moral knowledge that peoples all over the world query not our way of life, but our example."

"Did you see the poor translation of the phrase, now famous, of Premier Malenkov, 'Oh, no, my dear cousin, you've started dancing with the wrong foot!' I swore, of course, it was an error in the original, I mean — it had 'Oh, no, my good woman.'"

"Which reminds me of the final story. Mrs. Mesta's comment on our magnificent sisters in the Soviet Union whose finest representatives she glimpsed on a visit to the House of Nationalities. Even Mrs. Mesta is compelled to admire these foremost women who, like your example at home, dear Elizabeth, carry on their proud forms the banner of Marxist-Leninist science, of integrity and faith in the worker and the oppressed."

"I understand your point about catching up on your reading. It is one of the important by-products of enforced idleness and, in part in small part I must say though, compensates for being out of the thick of the struggle. Wasn't it Taruc who said, 'Freedom is never so exuberant as when it is hard pressed.' But, as you and Pete and Betty insist, I shall fulfill my assignment of resting, resting, resting!"

"In addition to Taruc's autobiography, which is a history, of the 'Huk' in the Philippines, I finished reading Norman Bethune's 'The Scapel, the Sword.' I wept, as I am sure all who read it did."

"You wanted to throw your arms about him, so splendid a man and so representative of the synthesis between politics and art, theory and practice, like of one's own people and of the oppressed, hatred of the enemy and devotion to principle. How is it, I asked myself, I lost so much by never having met him when he lived?"

Oddly enough I have been reading these books too while I was laid up. Also some interesting travel books by Justice William O. Douglas, who fortunately can go to far away places and meet many "friendly people."

Dear Claudia do soak up air, sunshine, rest and come back to us well and strong, your radiant self, as usual. We need you very much.

THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

The Gestapo Pass System in the USA

The following article is a section of a pamphlet by Abner Green entitled, "Police State Terror."

By ABNER GREEN

"The International Institute is opposed to the increase in regimentation of foreign-born persons and especially to the new type of policing in many features of the Walter-McCarran Act." — Oran T. Moore, President, International Institute of Metropolitan Detroit, Inc.

Section 261 of the Walter-McCarran Law provides that all non-citizens in the United States must be registered and fingerprinted. Failure to comply can result in a fine of \$1,000

and a six-month jail sentence. The making of a false statement when being registered is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and a six-month jail sentence.

In addition, every non-citizen must notify the Attorney General once a year, during the month of January, of his or her current address and of any change of address during the year within ten days of such change. Failure to make the annual report can result in a fine of \$200 and a one-month jail sentence. Failure to report a change of address can result in the same penalty.

Violation of any of the above provisions, in addition to the criminal penalties, becomes a basis for the non-citizen's deportation, under Section 241 (a) (5), 266 (b), and 266 (c). Section 266 (b) provides that, "irrespective of whether an alien is convicted and punished," mere failure to report one's current address to the Attorney General during January or to report a change of address is ground for deportation.

This is the simplest way imaginable to frame any one of the 3,000,000 non-citizens. Michael Gates, of Philadelphia, has been indicted for failure to report his current address to the Attorney General during January, 1952. Mr. Gates states that he did comply with the Law and that he did report his address to the Attorney General during January, 1952. Even if he is found not guilty, Michael Gates faces deportation under Section 266 (b).

Section 264 (c) provides that non-citizens must "at all times" have on their person their Alien Registration Receipt Card. Failure to comply can result in a fine of \$100 and a one-month jail sentence. Elizabeth N. Wilson, executive secretary of the International Institute of Gary, Indiana, in criticizing this provision, stated, "This new requirement seems to be a reversion to the police system of Europe described by our newsmen."

This is indeed a Gestapo pass system. It seeks to establish as a part of American life the hated Nazi principles which tried to

set apart one section of the population as a scapegoat.

The Justice Department itself, in 1941, condemned this procedure as conflicting with American principles. In 1941, the Justice Department filed an amicus curiae ("friend of the court") brief with the United States Supreme Court condemning a Pennsylvania State law that would have required all non-citizens in the state to carry Alien Registration Cards on their person at all times. In 1941, the Justice Department stated that, under the state law, non-citizens "are subject to the irksome and harassing requirement of carrying an identification card at all times and displaying it to the police authorities on demand. . . . (Thus, non-citizens) are subject to constant threat of intrusive surveillance by the state police."

Twelve years later, in 1953, the Justice Department seeks to deny its own words. But to the non-citizen it is just as irksome and just as harassing to be subject to the threat of intrusive surveillance, whether by the

(Continued on Page 5)

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A PEACEFUL GERMANY

WHY HAS Washington rushed to throw cold water all over again on the latest, dramatic Soviet proposal to settle the German question peacefully by a Big Power meeting not later than next February?

Why did Dulles tell the Japanese people two weeks ago that they must rearm even if they don't see any need for it?

Perhaps we can see what is behind the frantic effort to revive the old fascist Berlin-Tokyo Axis in the argument made yesterday by the New York Times military editor, Hanson Baldwin. Baldwin says that "we must hold" Germany and Japan, and if we don't then America isn't safe.

But this is fantastic. Germany and Japan are independent nations, not colonies of the U. S. A. In no sense can "we hold them" and dictate that they must rearm "to fight communism"—meaning war on the Soviet Union and China. Everything shows that the people of these two nations are overwhelmingly opposed to the Washington plan to use them to attack China and the USSR.

In the second place, it is simply not true that America "needs" a militarized Germany and Japan to feel safe from attack by China or the Soviet Union.

By what kind of reasoning does Washington figure out that we are making America safe when we revive the German-Japanese militarists who tried to destroy the U. S. A. in World War II?

Furthermore, neither China nor the Soviet Union has the slightest interest in attacking anyone either for economic nor political reasons. They need peace to build up their countries. They offer vast peaceful markets. The Soviet Union, for example, is offering to sell strategic war materials, like platinum, manganese, steel, etc. to Western countries. Is that the act of a potential or actual aggressor?

IN SHORT, when the Soviet Union proposes to settle the German issue by next February, it is in the deepest American interest as a nation that this offer be acted on in favorable way.

Washington doesn't have to agree to all the proposals; but it certainly cannot enter a negotiation on the German issue with the Dulles thesis that "we need Germany" as a "military bulwark." With that fantastic notion, no negotiation is possible.

We Americans should join with the German people in backing a Big Power negotiation that will settle the German issue peacefully, and unite that country in a way that will forever prevent Germany from starting another war.

PLOT AGAINST THE PRESS

WHEN THE WISCONSIN fascist, McCarthy, went after the New York Post and its editor, James Wechsler, he plainly was taking another step in his conspiracy to seize power in the United States for a Nazi-style reign of terror.

Last week's report of the newspaper editors who looked into this case backed away from the harsh facts of the McCarthy conspiracy.

But four editors, headed by Washington Post editor James Russell Wiggins, signed a separate statement stating the truth about the imitation-Hitler's effort to McCarthyize the press. In a quick shout of storm trooper rage, McCarthy insolently demands that the American newspaper editors investigate editor Wiggins for "prostituting and abusing" the freedom of the press! The fascist's evidence against this conservative editor is that the Washington Post believes McCarthyism is dangerous to American democracy!

In short, McCarthy proves again that behind his stupid fraud of a "communist danger in Washington" he is seeking to make his own political decrees the sole test of patriotism in the U. S. A. To any American who dares to disagree with him, he sneers back the question "Don't you want to hunt down the Communists? Are you a traitor?" Such is the tragic result of the attacks on freedom of opinion which began with the political frame-up of the Communist Party leaders under the Smith Act. Starting with the "force and violence" frame-up against the editor of the Daily Worker, like John Gates, or its former publisher, Ben Davis, this anti-democratic persecution now moves ahead against Wiggins, or a Sulzberger of the New York Times, or a Wechsler, or any other editor no matter how conservative, if they dare to disagree with the McCarthy fascist line. It is not an accident that in practically all the Smith Act cases, a newspaper man has been one of the victims.

We believe that the time has come for the newspaper profession to meet the McCarthy menace head on, to challenge its fake assumption that America needs this storm trooper to "save it" from anything whatsoever, including the "dangerous ideas" of Communists.

Malenkov Outlines Path of Building Communist Society

Following is the concluding installment of the recent speech to the Supreme Soviet by Premier Georgi Malenkov. In this installment, Malenkov outlines the perspectives in the building of a Communist society.

Comrade Deputies, the internal and external policy of the Soviet Union corresponds to the vital interests of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R. Therefore, it enjoys boundless support. A mighty source of the strength and solidity of our socialist state, its successes in the building of communism lie in the moral-political unity of the Soviet people, its rallying around the Communist party and the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union is a mighty Socialist power, full of creative forces, and is successfully advancing along the road of creating a Communist society.

The Socialist system existing in our country has at its disposal tremendous opportunities for a new and still more powerful development of our economy and we are utilizing all these potentialities to insure a further progress in every sphere of Soviet society and its gradual transition to communism. We have every reason to entertain no doubts that so it will go on.

All that we do, in disclosing and openly criticizing shortcomings which were discussed at the present session of the Supreme Soviet and during our entire everyday work, we do, not in order to extricate ourselves from an economic crisis or from an economic depression in which capitalist states are always struggling. We do it for the purpose of raising still higher our agriculture and industry, our economy as a whole, and of utilizing still better all the possibilities of socialist economy and improving the people's well-being, so as to make our mighty Socialist motherland still stronger.

Unlike all the bourgeois parties and states, which conceal their true aims and policy, the aims and policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state are clear and open to all the people. The founder of our party and of the Soviet state, the great Lenin, teaches us that a state is strong through the awareness of the masses, that it is strong when the masses know everything, can judge about everything and consciously accept everything.

The party, therefore, is ceaselessly working to raise the political and cultural level of the masses. The Soviet state and Communist party are systematically educating the masses in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, in the spirit of the Communist attitude to labor, a careful attitude toward Socialist property, a deep understanding of state interests, in the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the strengthening of friendship among peoples.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government know where and how to lead the people, because they are guided by the scientific theory of social development — Marxism-Leninism — the banner of which has been raised

so high by our great father and teacher, Lenin, and the continuer of his cause, Stalin.

The Soviet state and Communist Party are arming the people on the basis of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin teaching with a profound knowledge of the objective laws of the development of society, the laws of the building of communism, thus giving clear perspectives in the creative activities of the Soviet people. Our mighty Communist Party, dear to the hearts of all the Soviet people, is manifesting untiring care for the strengthening of the Soviet state, for the insuring of the security of our motherland against the encroachments of external enemies and the flourishing well-being of the peoples of the USSR.

Communist Society The Great Aim

The steel-like unity of the party, the guiding role of the party in the state, the strength and might of the Soviet state, and the interests of the people are inseparable. The Soviet people can rest assured that the Communist Party and the Government will not spare their strength and labor in the cause of a happy, well-provided-for and joyous life for all Soviet people, in the cause of the implementation of the great aim—the building of a Communist society in our country.

The entire democratic and peace-loving camp is growing and becoming stronger together with the Soviet Union. The countries of People's Democracy are confidently marching forward. The entire democratic camp is engaged in peaceful creative labor, in stubborn endeavors to increase the people's well-being. It is being rightly held in the countries of People's Democracy that the consolidation of a solid union of the working class and the peasantry represents an indispensable condition and the guarantee for their successful progress forward.

It is clear that only by pursuing this tried Leninist policy, all the tasks confronting the countries of People's Democracy can be solved. In the sphere of international relations the countries of People's Democracy are determinedly upholding, hand in hand with the Soviet Union, the cause of peace and security of nations. The Chinese People's Republic and all countries of People's Democracy are pursuing their own independent national foreign policy, the policy which is in keeping with the vital interests of the people.

The imperialist forces can no longer juggle with the fate of the peoples who have for ever done away with dependence on the imperialists. This infuriates those who love to make someone else

pull hot chestnuts out of the fire and to exploit other nations. The countries of People's Democracy could not care less. They have struck a new path, and will never step aside.

He who does not understand that 800,000,000 people, constituting the great family of peoples of countries belonging to the democratic camp, cannot be compelled to abandon their historic achievements won with their blood and sweat, to abandon their own people's authority and to re-establish the regime of exploiters, simply places himself in a foolish situation. It is clear to the whole world that aggressive forces will not succeed in turning back the course of history. He who wants to conduct a sober policy on international issues, must stand on the ground of stark reality, on the ground of facts, be they pleasant or not.

Sees Co-Existence An Obligation

It must be realized that in the present configuration of forces, in the face of the firm determination of the U.S.S.R. and the countries of the democratic camp to defend their vital interests in the international arena, the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence of two systems is an obligation not only of the countries of the democratic camp but the obligation also of all countries. Any other way is the way of hopeless adventures and inevitable failures.

The democratic camp, closely rallied and uniting one-third of mankind, is a powerful factor in the preservation and consolidation of peace the world over. The whole of mankind is indebted to the people of the democratic camp for the fact that it stands as an unsurmountable barrier across the path of those who endeavor to unleash a new world war. If the peoples are vigilant and direct their efforts to prevent the implementation of the plans of aggressors, peace will be safeguarded.

Comrades, the Soviet country is facing great tasks. The implementation of these tasks will raise our country to new heights, will lead to improvement in the well-being of the people and to an all-round prosperity of the socialist community. Courage and confidence is being instilled into every one of us by the monolithic unity of the Soviet people, and their immense solidarity around the beloved Communist party and the Soviet Government.

The Communist party, the Soviet Government and the whole Soviet people will contribute their efforts in order to solve the historic tasks which are facing us. Our cause is invincible. We shall proceed confidently forward, along the path of building Communist society in our country.

Trieste's Economic And Political Crisis

To The Editor: TRIESTE

The situation here in the territory is a tragic one, not unlike that of all the territories occupied by the Americans. As a result of their economic penetration, their physical occupation, and their suicidal policies, the Americans have created an economic crisis here in the city and its surroundings. The shipyards are half dead, the port workers get one half days work per month, all the shops big and little are laying off workers, and prices are rising every day. As a result, some of the opportunism which results from living with and adjusting to the occupation is getting worn off, for American dollars instead of solving the local problems have ag-

Letters from Readers

gravated them.

Very shortly our movement will present a petition to the UN demanding an end to the occupation by the Americans of this territory, outlining the illegality and asking the United Nation to take over and create a civil administration; thus eliminating once and for all the military control. We are busy collecting signatures to reinforce the petition, and it is getting a good response.

It is a peculiar situation. The American occupation, in addi-

tion to all else, helps inflame nationalism, and this is a city of particularly two nationalities — Slovenes from the neighboring Yugoslavia and Italians. (All activity here is conducted in two languages) but the thing that I don't think I will ever lose sight of is the contrast that exists: between the most modern things of today and tomorrow, side by side with relics and ways of life 500 years old!

This is a colony of the U. S., the only difference being that these people are the white slaves and so are considered to merit a treatment somewhat superior to that of Negro slaves.

Down in Southern Italy, the situation is a great deal worse, where the people are dark-skinned. It is as simple as that.

NELL CARTONAR

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)

man and his Wall Street bosses to prevent the seating of the great Chinese nation—half a billion strong—in the UN, although at least three-fourths of the people of the world are demanding that they be seated? Certainly such a stand is not in the interests of the American people.

The answer is that by keeping out People's China, a major cause of world tension will remain unsettled. Dulles knows and fears that seating People's China in the United Nations would be hailed as a tremendous victory for peace, and of peace, above all, he wants nothing.

Finally, to mention only one more of his current pro-war stunts, Dulles is obviously encouraging the war criminal Syngman Rhee in his deliberate plans to reopen the Korea war.

Rhee, who is entirely dependent upon America for finance and munitions, would not dare to make his warlike steps without the blessing of Mr. Dulles and other prominent American statesmen. Britain has been compelled to disassociate itself from the latest war pronouncement of Rhee that he's determined to march to the Yulu, but the U. S. has said nothing to curb him. On the contrary, the State Department gives him active assistance by throwing cold water on the whole approaching negotiations, by creating all possible bad blood over the prisoner-exchange, by continuing to supply Rhee with money and arms, and, in addition to attempting to bar the USSR, India and China, from the peace-making, by doing all else it can to make the approaching peace negotiations a failure, and to prepare the people for their breakdown.

EISENHOWER and Dulles, however, will not find it so easy as they think to break up the peace talks and again open the way to war. Although in their arrogance they are trying to ignore world peace sentiment, they will find before they are through that they will have to yield to it. It is safe to say that all of Dulles' Asian war schemes will be beaten—the USSR will sit at the conference talks and not as a belligerent; India will be admitted as a full member to the peace conference; People's China, despite U. S. objection, will eventually take its proper place in the United Na-

tions; and the firebrand Rhee will find himself unable to launch the war offensive that he is now so cynically preparing.

But if the Eisenhower-Dulles war policies are to be thus defeated, the peace forces of this and other countries will have to let their voices be heard.

There is grave danger in the Korean situation. The State Department is trying to fan the smoldering embers into a blazing fire. It is the task of the workers and all other peace forces to stamp out the fire completely before the Dulles warmongers can rekindle it into a great conflagration.

In this crisis, where are the leaders of organized labor, supposedly the spokesmen of the peace-loving working class?

Germany

(Continued from Page 3) take part in the preparation of the treaty.

It said such a provisional government could be formed "by direct agreement between east and west Germany through dissolving the existing governments" in the east and west.

"Should this prove difficult at the time, the provisional all-German government can be formed by temporary coexistence of the German Democratic Republic (Soviet zone) and the (West) German Federal Republic," it added.

PARLEY IN MOSCOW

A Soviet invitation to east German leaders to come to Moscow (this Thursday was handed to the east German ambassador in Moscow, Rudolf Appelt, last night.

Soviet foreign minister V. M. Molotov, in extending the invitation, told the east German ambassador in Moscow that the discussion would deal with "acute questions" concerning relations between the USSR and east Germany and the German problem as a whole.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The U. S. State Department today declared the latest Soviet note was trying to set up an "obstacle" to free all-German elections by insisting that such elections be subordinated to establishment of a German provisional government in which the east German regime would be laced on "an equal political and moral level" with the west German Republic.

U. S. officials maintained this would not be possible since there are 48,000,000 people living in the western zone of Germany compared with 18,000,000 in the east zone.

Careathers

(Continued from Page 1) where no vitamins are permitted, will do to him.

The prosecutor didn't want the jury to know about Careathers' ailment. But Careathers got the medical facts before the jury in a way that Boyle couldn't stop.

Boyle couldn't guess what was coming. Careathers had been telling how the prosecutor took sentences out of context from old books to prove that American Communists want to overthrow the Government.

It reminded him, said the Negro leader, of the way books on medical history could be misused.

"Year ago . . . diseases, which had high fever as a symptom, were treated by blood-letting," he

said. Many medical histories report this, he explained.

" . . . But if our prosecutors were doctors," added Careathers, "based on my experience with them as to what they say Marxism-Leninism is, I would not permit them to treat my condition, which has been diagnosed as tuberculosis and hypertension of the aorta. The prosecution would probably treat me by opening a vein and letting the blood run out."

"My doctor must be a medical scientist, not a medical quack," Careathers cited many examples of Boyle's quackery during the trial.

One example was Boyle's use of Stalin quotations. The prosecutor was very careful not to quote a single line that Stalin had written since 1927—more than a quarter of a century before he died.

Boyle was also careful not to submit a single exhibit from the writings of William Z. Foster dealing with recent events.

The Government was afraid of what these Marxists had to say about peace and the peaceful co-existence of different social systems.

SOCIALISM IN PITTSBURGH

Careathers concluded with a glimpse of what Socialism could mean to Pittsburgh.

"Have you ever thought, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "what Socialism would mean for us here in Pittsburgh. . . . Believe me, I have thought of that many times. I have tramped up and down the cobblestone streets of this Hill (the Negro section). I have walked through the slums. I have seen the alleys and ghettos of this city and of the steel and coal towns around it."

"I have been here 37 years. And I have thought about Socialism for almost all of that time. I am convinced today more than ever that Socialism will come . . . by the free will of the American people."

" . . . Let me tell the prosecution that you can no more halt history with your frame-ups than you can halt the ocean by shouting at the waves."

"The ground on which this city stands was once beautiful with forests and unpolluted streams. The air was clear. The steel masters and coal operators came and filthied the rivers and filthied the air. They threw up hovels and made money by being landlords as well as being owners of industry and railroads."

"We do not propose to turn the clock of history back. . . . We can have beautiful cities and great industries too. All that must be done is to remove the motive of production for private profit and have the motive of production for use, production for society."

Socialism, said Careathers will give spacious modern housing for Negroes and white alike. It will give fine schools for all Negro and white children, and fine hospitals and playgrounds too. The great steel and glass and electrical factories will be producing for the people. And there will be no more "quotas," "Negro quotas," "Jewish quotas," "Italian quotas," "Slav quotas," in anywhere.

And then Careathers turned to the pleasure homes of the Mellons in the highest points of the Mellons in the highest points of the Allegheny Mountains.

"The estates at Ligonier, now owned by the Mellons," he said, "will become rest homes and recreation grounds for workers and their families."

"The sickness of this area, the sicknesses of capitalist industry—tuberculosis, silicosis, miners' asthma, lead poisoning, will be finally wiped out."

"There will be no worry where tomorrow's bread is coming from. There will be no worry about the future of our children. It will be a new country, a better country. And not all the jails of capitalism will keep it from you. Not all the jails of capitalism will keep Negro and white people from speaking to each other as brother and sister."

Gestapo

(Continued from Page 4) state police or the FBI.

Once before in the history of our country the American people wiped out a provision for the registration of non-citizens. The Act of 1798 provided that every "white" non-citizen, "free and of voting age," must report to the Clerk of the local District Court. This provision, a part of the Alien and Sedition Law of 1798, was eliminated when those hated Laws were nullified by the American people under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson.

Today, a similar resurgence of democratic strength will result in ending this American version of the Gestapo pass system.

(To Be Continued)

Dewey

(Continued from Page 3)

spending little more than half of last year.

This represents sharp cuts in building of schools, hospitals and other badly needed services.

Joseph revealed the city now owes nearly three and a half billions on which it is paying interest to bankers.

Lt. Governor Frank C. Moore, an expert on local finances, has charged that the city is overpaying enormously in interest to the city's creditors, the overpayment each year being enough to build 30 schools.

In his radio remarks Sunday, GOP candidate Riegelman claimed he could eventually cut city expenditures by some \$170,000,000. As executive director of the Citizens Budget Commission, he was the chief lobbyist for cuts in spending, but his way of cutting was always at the expense of vital city services.

Experts on city finances say this much, and more, can be cut out of the budget without touching services. This can be done by cleaning out the politicians and grafters on the city payroll. There is little reason to believe Riegelman will do that job. More likely, Republican politicians and grafters will replace Democratic ones.

Butchers

(Continued from Page 1)

half-blessings of Sen. McCarthy, denounces them as being 'the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the U. S. today.'

"These ministers are not Com-

Attention!

SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance) 76 EAST 11th ST. (WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys—worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles—\$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4.5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons—silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way—store entrance.

munists, the nation may be sure of this. They are following in the footsteps of the Master whose doctrine they teach—that we are each our brother's keeper; that the poor are the children of God. Bless the ministers of all denominations for preaching God's word, and God's kindness, to the multitudes, and—**MORE POWER TO THEM FOR DOING SO.**

AFL Teachers

(Continued from Page 1) or discriminating against teachers."

Some 350,000 school teachers have quit teaching in the last 10 years, he said. This September the schools will be short 200,000 qualified teachers, he added.

However, he made his own concession to the witchhunters by urging teachers to continue to fight Communism.

He said that Federal aid is the "only possible method of adequate school financing."

He described the school system opening this fall as "bankrupt" and in a state of "distress from neglect."

Megel spoke to 1,000 delegates, representing 50,000 teachers in 400 communities, meeting here through Friday.

He called for "higher pay and better working conditions for teachers as well as more classrooms. He asked the convention for permission to launch an organized program to bring the school's plight before labor and parent-teachers groups.

Other speakers during the week include Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), a former history professor; Dr. George S. Counts, professor of education at Columbia University, and Arthur F. Gardner, member of the Los Angeles Board of Education.

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for

Our Beloved
MARIAN

HARRIET
EMILE
CARLIE

We Deeply Mourn
the Death of
MARIAN

JEAN & ZWE

We deeply mourn the loss of our friend
MARIAN

We pledge to work as hard as possible to continue and win the struggles so dear to her heart.

Her Loving Young Friends

Lowenfels, 1st Author Indicted for Ideas in Philly Since John Reed

By DAVID FLATT

Movie actor Glenn Ford's project, a film based on the life of the great Eighteenth Century American revolutionist Patrick Henry is taking shape and may well be his next film, said a press report last week. Do you think McCarthy will let him do it when he finds out that Patrick Henry's most famous descendant was a founder of the Communist Party of the United States? His name: John Reed, illustrious fighter for the people, great reporter and author of the classic "Ten Days That Shook the World," first American account of the universal impact of the Russian Revolution. At the end of World War I, when Reed was addressing rallies opposing Wall Street's intervention in Soviet Russia, and the police had warned him not to criticize the government, he told an audience that his family came to America (both branches) in 1607. "One of my ancestors," he said proudly, "was Patrick Henry, who signed the Declaration of Independence; another of my ancestors was a general under George Washington; another was a colonel on the northern side in the Civil War." Bringing his family tree up to date, Reed emphasized: "I have a brother, a major in the aviation corps, now in France. I am a voter and a citizen of the United States, and I claim the right to criticize as much as I please. I criticize the form of it because I claim that it is not a democratic enough government for me. . . ."



JOHN REED

When World War I broke out John Reed was not taken in by the editorial "bumcombe about liberalism going forth to Holy War against tyranny." He went around to meetings asking the compelling question: "Whose war is this? Not mine. I know that hundreds of thousands of American workmen employed by our great patriots are not paid a living wage. I have seen poor men sent to jail for long terms without trial, and even without charge. Peaceful strikers and their wives and children have been shot to death, burned to death, by private detectives and militiamen."

"These toilers don't want war—not even civil war. But the speculators, the employers, the plutocracy—they want it, just as they did in Germany and England."

Do you know that Walter Lowenfels, poet, labor journalist and Philadelphia Smith Act defendant is the first American writer to be indicted under a thought-control act in Philadelphia since John Reed was charged with "inciting to seditious remarks" in the City of Brotherly Love in June 1918?

Reed had just returned from a six month sojourn in revolutionary Russia. He went there to report the world-shaking events of October, 1917, but stayed to participate in the birth-pangs of the first Workers and Farmers Republic in history. He returned in April 1918, to an America in which the slightest opposition to the "war for profits and markets" brought cruel punishment. There was no free speech. Leftwing periodicals were barred from the mails. Socialist meetings were banned.

"All the evidence of Prussianism appear," said Reed, many of whose friends had fallen victims to witchhunting and blacklisting. Members of the IWW (International Workers of the World) had been mobbed, tarred and feathered and lynched. Ministers who preached peace had been driven from their pulpits, some with whips.

In this pro-war atmosphere John Reed attempted to speak in Philadelphia on the subject of Russia.

On arriving at the hall he learned that the permit had been revoked, but several hundred people had gathered outside the locked doors of the hall anxious to hear the speaker. Reed, not wanting to disappoint them, directed them to a nearby street, away from traffic. But he had no sooner started speaking when police surrounded the make-shift platform and hauled him off to jail, where he was charged with assault and battery, inciting to riot and inciting to seditious remarks. He was freed on \$5,000 bail.

The trial was held the following February, 1919, a few weeks after the armistice. Reed was defended by David Wallerstein, a skillful corporation lawyer who believed in free speech and took the case without pay. The charge of "inciting to sedition" had been dropped before the trial began. Wallerstein succeeded in having the assault and battery charge dismissed also. Even so, Reed was not optimistic about getting away easy in this biased court run by a judge and a district attorney who hated "socialists" and "foreigners" and were determined not to displease the big newspapers in Philly which were clamoring for a conviction.

But despite the haranguing of the D. A. and the judge's "100 percent American" charge to the jury, Reed was acquitted on the first vote.

The defense viewed this as a clear victory for free speech. But the D. A. said it was one of the most calamitous verdicts in the city's history. The jury, he insisted, was "moved by fear of Bolshevik bombs."

If anything the acquittal revealed that the country was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war and the profiteering and the high cost of living.

Within a few months, the "Palmer" raid mass suppressions and deportations was the government's answer to the growing "unrest."

John Reed believed strongly in American-Soviet friendship. His name survives as a symbol of peace and true loyalty to American democratic traditions. The Smith Act defendants can be proud that they are carrying on the honorable work that he was unable to finish.

Some day, not too far off, when the American people have had an opportunity to make a careful study of the record of their loyalty to the country, they will be hailed for what they did and those who put them on trial for their ideas will be dishonored and despised.

Awards Made At Bucharest World Youth Fete

"Laureate of the World Youth" awards have been granted to young artists from Viet Nam, India, Italy, China, Guatemala, England, USSR, and 20 other nations at the concluding session of the jury of the International Cultural Competitions, held in honor of the fourth World Youth Festival, now under way in Bucharest, Romania.

Over 1,200 works by young artists of 80 nations were entered, it was reported by Festival spokesman, Jozsy Feliksiak, who declared the International Cultural Competitions, "a tremendous success . . . guaranteeing that a new generation of art creators will be helped in developing in order to enrich humanity's artistic and cultural heritage."

Five hundred works, 200 musical compositions, and 500 art works were submitted to the jury of the International Cultural Competitions.

Outstanding were the hundreds of works by the artists, writers, musicians and film technicians of the colonial countries, many of which won the coveted "Laureate" awards. Included among the Asian, African and South American "Laureates" were:

Viet Nam's poet, Tran Huu-thung, first prize in literature; India's novelist, Navtez, first prize in literature; Haiti's poet, Rene Depetre, award of honor in journalism; Viet Nam's poet, Ngo Quang Son, award of honor, literature; Brazil's poet, Claudio Silva, award of merit, literature; Burma's writer, Thung Amung, award of merit, literature; Indonesia's poet, Hadi Sutarnajah, award of merit, literature; Guatemala's artist, Kina Lazo, first prize, engraving; Mongolia's artist, D. Dambinosurei, third prize, oil painting; Mongolia's artist, J. Dasdondog, second prize, watercolors; Mongolia's artist, Davateren, third prize, sculpture; India's photographer, Nilmony Roy, first prize, photographic exhibits; Syria's photographer, Ma-noug, award of honor, photographic exhibits; Korea's composer, Ri Men Ran, award of honor, song composition; Israel's composer, Navrom, award of merit, symphonic composition.

Los Angeles Group 'Adopts' Benjamin Davis

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17.—"Adoption" of Benjamin J. Davis, Communist leader and former New York City Councilman now serving the third year of a five-year prison sentence in Terre Haute Federal Prison, was announced by the Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee.

Acting on its pledge of cooperation with the New York Families of the Smith Act Victims Committee, the Los Angeles group voted to contribute a regular monthly allowance to one of the original defendants in the 1949 Foley Square witchhunt trial.

Because of the particular harshness of the jimcrow conditions under which Davis is being forced to serve his sentence, as well as because the courageous Negro leader has no family to visit him regularly, the PPWC asked permission to "adopt" him and thus contribute to his status as a political prisoner.

Donations to aid the PPWC in fulfilling its responsibilities may be sent to the Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee, 1239 Manzanita St., Los Angeles.

Has your newstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street address, or call AL 4-7524.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Re-Hiring Leo A Refreshing Move

THE ROLE OF the manager in baseball can be exaggerated. Running a group of mature professionals, selecting the best players, getting the most out of the available pitching material and occasionally juggling the regular lineup is something many a close baseball follower fancies he could do about as well as the Dressens, Stengels et al. A college football coach constantly forced to sift and mold changing material into one of many differing patterns of play has a much tougher job.

The best example of the fact that a successful baseball manager is primarily a manager with good material is Casey Stengel. Allowing for some possible maturing as a leader over the years, the fact still remains that when Casey had poor second division material at Brooklyn and Boston in the National League he was a second division manager, a "failure," and now that he has the rich, successful and well stocked Yankees to manage, he is a "success."

Ed Sawyer was the toast of Philadelphia when he led the Whiz Kid Phils to the pennant in 1950, first for that franchise in 35 years. Two years later he was the burned toast, fired by manager Carpenter as a "failure." The difference? The essentially more powerful Dodgers and Giants had taken over and Sawyer could not catch for the fading Seminick, pitch for the one-shot Konstanty, but for the 220 hitting Willie Jones or play 2nd base instead of a castoff from the Reds. The "new" Philly manager was Steve O'Neill, who had been bounced by Tom Yawkey at Boston when the Red Sox fell apart under him. Steve, a baseball-wise old timer popular with his players, finished well with the Phils last year, but now is probably going to be replaced by and by himself as he fails to produce a miracle.

Or take Charles Grimm, obviously a competent handler of a big league baseball team, who has been up and down, a popular "miracle man" in Chicago, fired by the Wrigleys when the Cubs slumped, back up again, down again, and now a big success in Milwaukee.

Or Eddie Dyer, the intent, thoroughgoing man who led the Cards to glory and an upset World Series victory in 1946 and got the St. Louis axe when the team couldn't stay on top. Nobody else has had the Cards on top since.

Managers like Sawyer, O'Neill, Grimm, Dyer, Budky Harris, who was fired by the Yanks when the 1948 team was beaten out in the season's last weekend, are known to be as competent as a manager has to be, men who know the game and will get a reasonable facsimile of the best out of the material on hand. They are fired as an ersatz "solution" to shortcomings in the team structure itself.

IT LOOKED for a while this season as if Leo Durocher was going the same way. Does it seem fantastic that a manager who just two years ago, in 1951, led a team to the most astounding pennant in all baseball history, roaring from 13½ games back in mid-August to victory, should be fired two years later as a "failure"? (Last year he brought a badly crippled club home a strong second). Fantastic is the word. Yet most folks accustomed to the ways of the game expected Leo to be the victim of the fact that Willie Mays was in the Army, and pitching veterans Sal Maglie and Larry Jansen were getting older instead of younger.

So, and this comes from one who has not always seen eye to eye with Durocher the person, it came as an interesting surprise when at the tail end of the team's disastrous, flag-hope killing Western trip, Leo was signed for two more seasons. I say it calls for a small hooray for a manager, Horace Stoneham, for not doing the usual and cynical thing.

Remembering the limitations we mentioned earlier on the ability of a baseball manager to do too much more or less than his material, Durocher has been a successful manager. With other things roughly even, a manager CAN supply the difference with driving inspiration and the ability to infuse his players with the full knowledge of their potential. To anyone who saw the 1951 Giants way behind in August, and remembering Leo the Lip snarling to reporters that he conceded nothing at all to the blankety blank Dodgers and that the race wasn't over; it was evident that his own refusal to accept the "inevitable" was part of the magnificent surge.

Even if you go strictly by the record of where a team finishes, it would have been weird indeed for Leo to get the tin can. The former shortstop who as a player made hustle, verve, unflagging team spirit and brilliant fielding compensate for a lack of batting power and throwing strength, began his managerial career at Brooklyn in 1939 and moved the Dodgers up two notches to 3rd. From there it was 2nd, and then 1st in that wild 1941 season which saw Brooklyn celebrate its first flag since 1920.

Incidentally it was in 1939 that Durocher answered our question about hiring Negro players with the forthright statement for publication that if it were up to him instead of the moguls, he knew some players he would hire that very day.

HE WAS THE Brooklyn manager when the long campaign finally bore fruit and Jackie Robinson was signed.

Leo was popular with the Dodger players and is now with the Giants because he still thinks like a player, knows the limitations of the best player, and has that little saving pat for good effort gone wrong as well as for headline heroics. It is not insignificant that three of his former Dodger players, Pee-wee Reese, Jackie Robinson and Carl Furillo went over to the Giant clubhouse to congratulate him after the re-hiring announcement that other day. The latter two have had harsh competitive baseball words with Leo the past few years, but their respect for him has not diminished. Pee-wee was the young rookie shortstop of 1941 whom Durocher refused to bench for a few errors. Turned out pretty good too.

As you know, Durocher has been a "controversial" figure off the field. He didn't show the proper respect for the likes of Happy Chandler, (in which he was right in line with 90% of the writers, players and fans). His private marital life did not please some folks whose concern it definitely wasn't. He was the victim of unsportsmanlike pressure groups in Brooklyn.

We here rapped him — hard — when he went rowdy several years ago and punched a Puerto Rican fan who had been riding him. He's made mistakes on the field too and his hunches are not always infallible.

But considering the fact that baseball managers are so often unfairly made scapegoats, and that on the record and in fact he is actually as good a manager as a ballclub could want, we were glad to see the rather refreshing Stoneham move.

Willie Mays will make Durocher's life happier in 1954.

Smith Act Jury Gets Newsman's Life Story

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE, Aug. 17. — Fifteen years of struggle for constitutional rights were outlined for the Smith Act trial jury here in four days of vivid testimony by defendant Terry Pettus.

Pettus, who is northwest editor of the Daily People's World, was the first defendant to complete his direct testimony in the grueling Smith Act trial, which begins its 18th week tomorrow.

Testimony of William J. Pen-nock, Washington Pension Union president, was cut off by death Aug. 2.

Repeated efforts by Tracy Griffin, special prosecutor, to jail Pettus for refusing to name members of the Communist Party's Northwest district committee were temporarily, at least, frustrated when Federal Judge William J. Lindberg declined to hold the witness in contempt. The court said it would rule tomorrow after studying the record.

Refusal of the court in the Pittsburgh Smith Act trial to jail a defendant for contempt while he is on the stand was cited by John Caughlan, defense attorney, who argued forcefully that the rights of a Smith Act victim to take the stand in his own defense is a meager one if he is confronted with the alternative of turning stoolpigeon or going to jail.

The first major defense witness, Dr. Herbert J. Phillips, who testified as an "opinion" witness on Marxism-Leninism, has been in King County jail since July 21 for refusing to answer a stoolpigeon question similar to that directed at Pettus.

RECORD OF SERVICE

In his more than three days' direct testimony, Pettus overcame the trammels of Smith Act trial procedure to portray in rich detail his decade and a half as a Communist Party member and leader and as a workingclass newspaperman.

He told the jury of the struggles of organized labor during the depression era. As a reporter for the Tacoma Ledger, he said, he

covered the longshore and lumber strikes of the mid-thirties and saw tear and nausea gas, clubs and rifle-butts used to break up picket lines.

Describing his activities as a pioneer organizer of the American Newspaper Guild, he said newspaper workers had to organize secretly in the face of publisher opposition. They referred to the Guild as the "XYZ Club," "Mutual Benefit Uplift Society" and "Sunday Afternoon Social Club," he testified.

JOINED IN 1933

Pettus joined the Communist Party in 1933 after he had gone to South Bend, Pacific County, to edit the Willapa Harbor Pilot. He joined only after he had convinced himself that two charges he had heard against the party were without foundation — that there was no "secret program" to overthrow the government by force and violence, and that there was no control of the party from outside the U. S.

As a newspaper editor, Pettus was in the forefront of virtually every people's struggle in the Northwest. "Issue in and issue out," he testified, "we urged the people to participate in every way in political affairs. . . . We rejected any cynicism that you can't make democratic processes function."

He described a host of campaign undertaken by the papers he has edited—the Pilot, the Washington New-Dealer, the New World, and the Daily People's World Northwest edition.

Among them were opposition to the anti-labor initiative 130; the bitter struggle against scrap-iron shipments to Japan before Pearl Harbor; support to the pioneering social security init. 141, which placed a \$40 floor beneath pensions and wrote into law the first sound medical-dental care program.

EXPOSED TRUST

Pettus also testified to articles he wrote exposing the cement trust, which in 1940 was gouging the public till by charging state highway authorities monopoly prices. He told of articles in 1939 exposing Nazi Bund activities in the Boeing Airplane Co. factory, and of others exposing faulty pas-

teurization equipment which threatened the purity of Seattle and Tacoma's milk supply.

Pettus' testimony about the mob wrecking of Finnish Hall in Aberdeen in 1939 was stricken, but not until after the witness had given an eye-witness account of the smashed hall.

This testimony and more on the murder of Laura Law—an unsolved crime growing out of the vigilante reign of terror in 1939-40 in the Grays Harbor area—was followed by the airing of charges by Griffin so inflammatory and prejudicial that Judge Lindberg rebuked him and asked the press to play them down. A motion for a mistrial, made by Paul Bowen, acting as his own counsel, and joined in by Attorney John Walthe, counsel for defendant Kariy Larsen, was denied by the court.

Pettus testified unequivocally that in all the bound volumes of the newspapers he has edited over the years—many of which are in evidence in this trial of words and ideas—"I am confident there is not even a suggestion or hint" that use of force of violence "is the way to solve social problems."

He affirmed his party's opposi-

tion to force, violence and conspiracy.

Force and violence on the part of enemies of labor and of the Communist Party did enter his testimony, however. Early in the week he described Ku Klux Klan threats against his life. Later he told how defendant Henry Huff's home had been vandalized, the windows smashed and oil lines ripped from storage drums by hoodlums whom the authorities made no effort to apprehend.

He also described "constant surveillance" by FBI agents over a period of a year. This was climaxed when three agents burst into a bedroom at his brother-in-law's Minneapolis home last Sept. 17 to arrest him without a warrant.

Griffin repeatedly stubbed his toes in opening efforts at cross-examination. For example, he asked Pettus whether minutes were kept at Communist Party district conventions. "Only by your agents, sir," Pettus replied. The prosecution earlier in the trial put two stoolpigeons on the stand—Harley C. Mores and Clark Harper—who had written FBI reports on the 1950 district party convention.

Cross-examination of Pettus will be resumed tomorrow.

UN Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

partment, is an attempt to negate the position of the Soviet Union as an Asian power bordering Korea with vital interests in the establishment of peace. It is also a further effort to impose artificial divisions on the UN and perpetuate the split in that body along lines of ideological blocs.

The expected battle against such discriminatory and undemocratic proposals that will begin tomorrow will obviously also be part of the battle to restore the UN to its role as world peace-maker which its charter assigns it.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17.—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru today warned that secret deals on the eve of the Korean peace conference were threatening to disrupt Asian peace efforts. In an obvious reference to the recent statements of Syngman Rhee and to Rhee's talks with U.S. representatives, Nehru said in a speech in Parliament here:

"Unfortunately, there have been indications recently that the will to peace is not always in evidence and threats have been held out," Nehru said.

"One party says that unless its demands are accepted within a stated time it reserves the right to

start military operations again.

"Agreements have been made and assurances given which have not been made public and we do not know how far they might have affected a full discussion of the problems at a political conference.

"Any new outbreak of war in Korea will be a tragedy, and anything that encourages an atmosphere of war will be a misfortune."

He declared that India has no desire to take part in the Korean political conference "unless it is clear that we can perform some useful function . . . and the major parties desire our assistance."

Referring to U. S. opposition to Indian membership in the conference because it was not a belligerent in the Korean war, Nehru said India wants to serve only if it can aid in securing peace.

He criticized both South Korean and the U. S. in appealing for "calm, dispassionate consideration" of Korean problems and for "a will to peace."

Diplomatic representatives of People's China sat in the gallery to hear the speech.

THREATENS WALKOUT

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Sen. Alexander Wiley, (R-Wis) today issued a veiled threat of U. S. withdrawal from the United Nations if Peoples China is admitted to the world organization.

The chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee whose "get tough" proposals regarding the Soviet Union recently drew comment from Premier Malenkov, carefully worded the threat of withdrawal.

"The President," he said, "acting upon the advice of the Congress, could withdraw from the United Nations, but we must realize that if it ever became necessary for us to resort to such drastic action, it would undoubtedly mean the end of the organization and a serious setback for world peace."

Wiley's remark was seen as an effort to head off the mounting sentiment among other UN members for admission of China. In effect, it was a warning to them to ston such efforts.

The Wisconsin Republican, whose teammate is Joseph McCarthy, said he did not expect the question of China's representation to come up in this session, but if it does, he counseled that the U. S. should "vigorously oppose" China's admittance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Assistant Secretary of State Walter S. Robertson said today the U. S. would "walk out" of the Korean political conference if the talks are turned into "a sham."

Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 2)

against Albertson and Weissman, the two Jewish defendants.

The slanderous prosecutor tried to give the impression that Weissman and Albertson never worked for a living.

Both Weissman and Albertson have been workers. Weissman, for instance, spent years in the shipyards and metal plants.

Boyle's contempt for the workingclass also slipped out when he referred to "Communist democracy" as the "democracy of the pack."

Much of the speech was given to reading excerpts from Marxist-Leninist classics.

The audience was smaller than the audience that listened to the speeches of Nelson and Careathers. The Pittsburgh newspapers, that boycotted the defense summations, covered Boyle's anti-Communist diatribe, however.

Judge Marsh gives the case to the jury tomorrow.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

TOPICAL THEATRE presents 3 repeat performances new one-act plays: "One More Year," "Youth Festival play," "Battle for 3-B" and "If This Be Reason." Audience discussion. Wed. & Thurs. nights, Aug. 19-20—8:30 p.m. at 77 Fifth Ave., Confr. 75 cents.

Coming

DR. SAMUEL ELLEN, editor of Masses & Mainstream will speak on "The Fight for our literary heritage." Fri., Aug. 21, 8 p.m. at Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Sponsored by New Foundations & Student LYL Adm. 60c.

Tonight!

Daily Worker forum on

THE TRUCE: where do we go from here?

Speakers:

JOHN PITTMAN
Foreign Affairs Editor
Daily Worker and The Worker
GEORGE BLAKE
CHARNEY
Labor Secretary
New York State Communist Party

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Questions from the floor

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Please print the attached greeting in _____ inch box. Enclosed find \$_____ at \$8.00 per inch. Please print the attached lists of names or initials. Enclosed find \$_____ at 25c per name. Attach messages and names.

(cut out the box above and send with appropriate message and information)

All greetings must be in no later than Friday, August 28th. The Labor Day issue will be dated Sunday, September 6th, 1953.

GREET THE WORKER THIS LABOR DAY!

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